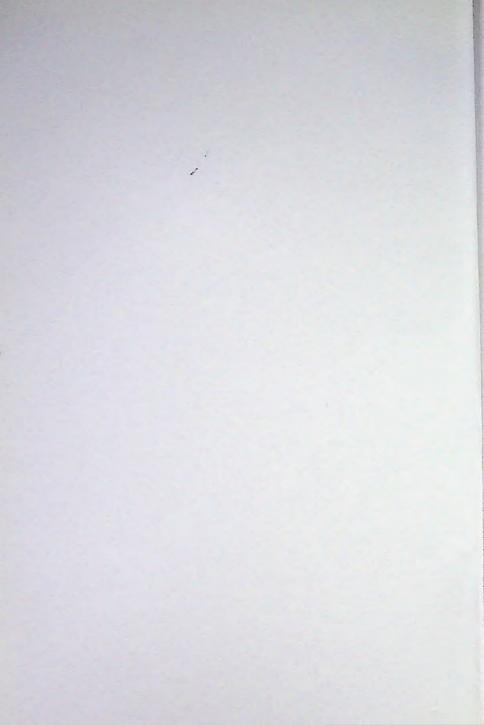
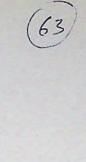
O OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN



"....the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields."







CONVENTION

ON THE ELIMINATION

OF ALL FORMS OF

DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST

WOMEN



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COMMEMBER

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PREFACE

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a United Nations document. It was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assemby of the United Nations resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979. It entered into force on 3 September 1981, in accordance with article 27 (1).

The Convention set out, in legally binding form, internationally accepted principles on the rights of women which are applicable to all women in all fields. This central and most comprehensive document on women has helped to bring the female half of humanity into the focus of human rights concerns.

This Convention is legally binding for those States that ratify or accede to such international treaties. The People's Republic of China (PRC) ratifed CEDAW in September 1980. It was the first time that the PRC formally accepted the application of a United Nations human rights treaty.

The first edition of the Tibetan and English version of the Convention is published by the Tibetan Women's Association in co-operation with the Tibet Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland. The Tibetan Women's Association sincerely acknowledges the generous financial support of the following organisations in Switzerland: the Tibetan Community; the Tibetan Youth

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Association; the Tibetan Women's Organisation and the Swiss Tibetan Friendship Association. Without their help and support this publication would not have been possible.

We felt the need to publish this important United Nations document in Tibetan and we are very hopeful that this publication will prove to be useful for the millions of Tibetans and non-Tibetans for whom the Tibetan language is well known and understood.

January, 1997

INTRODUCTION

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It entered into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it. By the tenth anniversary of the Convention in 1989, almost one hundred nations have agreed to be bound by its provisions.

The Convention was the culmination of more than thirty years of work by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, a body established in 1946 to monitor the situation of women and to promote women's rights. The Commission's work has been instrumental in bringing to light all the areas in which women are denied equality with men. These efforts for the advancement of women have resulted in several declarations and conventions, of which the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the central and most comprehensive document.

Among the international human rights treaties, the Convention takes an important place in bringing the female half of humanity into the focus of human rights concerns. The spirit of the Convention is rooted in the goals of the United Nations: to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. The present document spells out the meaning of equality and how it can be achieved. In so doing, the Convention establishes not only an international bill of rights for women, but also an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of those rights.

In its preamble, the Convention explicitly acknowledges that "extensive discrimination against women continues to exist", and emphasizes that such discrimination "violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity". As defined in article 1, discrimination is understood as "any

distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex..... in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field". The Convention gives positive affirmation to the principles of equality by requiring States parties to take "all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men" (article 3).

The agenda for equality is specified in fourteen subsequent articles. In its approach, the Convention covers three dimensions of the situation of women. Civil rights and the legal status of women are dealt with in great detail. In addition, and unlike other human rights treaties, the Convention is also concerned with the dimension of human reproduction as well as with the impact of cultural factors on gender relations.

The legal status of women receives the broadest attention. Concern over the basic rights of political participation has not diminished since the adoption of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. Its provisions, therefore, are restated in article 7 of the present document, whereby women are guaranteed the rights to vote, to hold public office and to exercise public functions. This includes equal rights for women to represent their countries at the international level (article 8). The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women - adopted in 1957 - is integrated under article 9 providing for the statehood of women, irrespective of their marital status. The Convention, thereby, draws attention to the fact that often women's legal status has been linked to marriage, making them dependent on their husband's nationality rather than individuals in their own right. Articles 10, 11 and 13, respectively, affirm women's rights to nondiscrimination in education, employment and economic and social activities. These demands are given special emphasis with regard to the situation of rural women, whose particular

struggles and vital economic contributions, as noted in article 14, warrant more attention in policy planning. Article 15 asserts the full equality of women in civil and business matters, demanding that all instruments directed at restricting women's legal capacity "shall be deemed null and void". Finally, in article 16, the Convention returns to the issue of marriage and family relations, asserting the equal rights and obligations of women and men with regard to choice of spouse, parenthood, personal rights and command over property.

Aside from civil rights issues, the Convention also devotes major attention to a most vital concern of women, namely their reproductive rights. The preamble sets the tone by stating that "the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination". The link between discrimination and women's reproductive role is a matter of recurrent concern in the Convention. For example, it advocates, in article 5, "a proper understanding of maternity as a social function", demanding fully shared responsibility for child-rearing by both sexes. Accordingly, provisions for maternity protection and child-care are proclaimed as essential rights and are incorporated into all areas of the Convention, whether dealing with employment, family law, health care or education. Society's obligation extends to offering social services, especially child-care facilities, that allow individuals to combine family responsibilities with work and participation in public life. Special measures for maternity protection are recommended and "shall not be considered discriminatory" (article 4). "The Convention also affirms women's right to reproductive choice. Notably, it is the only human rights treaty to mention family planning. States parties are obliged to include advice on family planning in the education process (article 10.h) and to develop family codes that guarantee women's rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights" (article 16.e).

The third general thrust of the Convention aims at enlarging our understanding of the concept of human rights. as it gives formal recognition to the influence of culture and tradition on restricting women's enjoyment of their fundamental rights. These forces take shape in stereotypes. customs and norms which give rise to the multitude of legal. political and economic constraints on the advancement of women. Noting this interrelationship, the preamble of the Convention stresses "that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality of men and women". States parties are therefore obliged to work towards the modification of social and cultural patterns of individual conduct in order to eliminate "prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women" (article 5). And Article 10.c. mandates the revision of textbooks, school programmes and teaching methods with a view to eliminating stereotyped concepts in the field of education. Finally, cultural patterns which define the public realm as a man's world and the domestic sphere as women's domain are strongly targeted in all of the Convention's provisions that affirm the equal responsibilities of both sexes in family life and their equal rights with regard to education and employment. Altogether, the Convention provides a comprehensive framework for challenging the various forces that have created and sustained discrimination based upon sex.

The implementation of the Convention is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Committee's mandate and the administration of the treaty are defined in the Articles 17 to 30 of the Convention. The Committee is composed of 23 experts nominated by their Governments and elected by the States parties as individuals "of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention".

At least every four years, the States parties are expected to submit a national report to the Committee, indicating the measures they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. During its annual session, the Committee members discuss these reports with the Government representatives and explore with them areas for further action by the specific country. The Committee also makes general recommendations to the States parties on matters concerning the elimination of discrimination against women.

The full text of the Convention is set out in the pages that follow.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal right of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist,

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of

their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women,

Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women,

Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, relaxation of international tension, mutual cooperation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, and in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole,

Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women,

Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

Have agreed on the following:

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislation and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that

public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;

- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

- 1. Adoption of States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
- 2. Adoption of States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;
- (b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 6

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

PART II

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to

hold public office and perform all public functions at Il levels of government;

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

- 1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.
- 2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in preschool, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
- (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
- (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;

- (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
- (g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
- (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

- 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:
- (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
- (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
- (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
- (d) The right to equal renumeration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect to work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;
- (e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;

- (f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.
- 2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
- (a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;
- (b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;
- (c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;
- (d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.
- 3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services,

including those related to family planning.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Article 13

- 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:
 - (a) The right to family benefits;
- (b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;
- (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

- 1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of this Convention in rural areas.
- 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

- (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;
- (b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
- (c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;
- (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
- (e) To organize self-help groups and cooperatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or selfemployment;
 - (f) To participate in all community activities;
- (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

- 1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
- 2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
- 3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
- 4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

- 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
 - (a) The same right to enter into marriage;
 - (b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and

to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

- (c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
- (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
- (f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
- (g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
- (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
- 2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, an all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

- 1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principle legal systems.
- 2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
- 3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

- 5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the member selected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
- 6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
- 7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.
- 8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decided, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.
- 9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall

provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

Article 18

- 1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the UnitedNations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:
- (a) Within a year after the entry into force for the State concerned; and
- (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.
- 2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfillment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 19

- 1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
- 2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

Article 20

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.

2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee.

Article 21

- 1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
- 2. The Secretary-General shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

Article 22

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

Article 23

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

- (a) In the legislation of State Party; or
- (b) In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

Article 24

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 25

- 1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
- 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depository of the present Convention.
- 3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

- 1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 27

- 1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
- 2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

- 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
- 2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at anytime by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 29

- 1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted the arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
- 2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
- 3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 30

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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ब्रैक्यम् अपन्ति व्यक्ति विष्ति विषति विष

मूला अविष मुकारित कर ति ती मिला कर कर हैं। वर्हेन् नुषायेन्। नेत्रे विश्वास्य वस्य वर्षेन् क्रीं राहेष वर्हेन् व्वेन् यवे वर्मे. प्रस्तु मिय मिर मी किर माध्या मिर मिया मिया किया मिया किया मिया किया मिया किया मिया किया मिया किया मिया क्चॅर नेष पॅविष्ट (देव क्व द्वर) विष्ठ कर वर्षे दर्शेव हूंन तक्री माने र के लाटा में बीय कर कर्टर ने स्वर विर हिंग रहा र्यर र्र त्याम यप्र मुं विमाम्हिर कुरे वियावर त्याम योम पुरा हे हिस क्रम्भी विस्रसायर कुरामित्र कुरायम् यात्र यात्र यात्र विस्तर र्वेट्सः हुँ न्यर पुन् क्षेत्र हैं या न्यम्य स्वय द्वार न्य से व्यवस्य में श्रीयशःस्र्रि-'नर्गुषा (र्देव'क्वं १७८) ह्येर'यहर मुंब'सह्य ह्ये मुग्बा र्सून कुप स म्सुस पर्ने तर्ने प्रसेत हैं प्रस्ति व स्ति प्रस्ति स्ति स सि र अर्धेर महिंद कुं धेव। गद धेव चेर व देश स्र केंग दर देवा मल्द बीशरपुर् सेर् स्स्यस मिले उदे विच वट वेट स हुँ र कुर वर्षी मा के में हु र त्तर्ह्रव में रे की त्रीय की का की वार की त्री त्रीय की वर्षे त्रीय की একসন্তৰ,বোধাই্ৰ,ট্ৰী,ইপানস-ট্ৰিস,ট্ৰিই,প্ৰাই,ইপান,ট্ৰী,ট্ৰিপান,ইং.ছেল. ब्रुरी रेतवावर्ट्ट्रियलय केश ह्मिन नंगीन वर्षीन हो रेतव केयर दें धेर्ग

विक्वायाविकां केंग्रिया गुरिया या यदी क्विर प्रकट हा में केंग्रिया क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हुन हुन हुन यन्दर्नुन्सेन्यद्रस्मभसम्बिष्यर्पेदय्यस्तुस्यन्दर्नुस्यन्दर्नुस्यन् र्श्वियायायहेन यते विभास्तर दर्धी स्विमात्री विर स्वाताय विराय परित न्निसयान्त्रन्यन्त्रानुस्क्ष्रिसर्थिन्। नेयस्त्रमुखाययर्क्वेन्सयायन् वीयाद्मयार्ह्म्यान्दरा युवायार्ख्याने क्षेत्र मी यावा येत्र यादावियार्था कर्क्चिया र्वे न्यव यद व र्वे यर्के व र्वे न्यव की प्रवास के प्रवास के प्रवास कर रुष्कुर्यर्रिते चुन् स्वित्वरुषाया सेन्या याचे वित्रियः पुरानु से स्वी सु स्वित्र १८। रेगम्ब्रिम्नेमुर्ग्नेर्यहेरस्ययय्य्यरम्मिरम्र्वेरस्य व्यवागानु न द्वीया (देवाळवा ५) देवाळवा १०(व) वीयानेया र्थेव वट प्रकर छव प्रशुर सेट्। क्षय दस्य रासेट या पर्ने कुर रेसे पर्टेव <u> २८:श्वॅंच मुंदे त्यक्ष देश श्वॅंच त्वें ५ ग्रु म्ववक त्यस्य ठक यर श्वुर विव ने ५</u> लम्यार त्वेल पहें प्रमार्चे मार्चे मा अर.रेश्चवलाविर.रे.तचेर.हे.क्रेश्चरा.रेट.येर.श्रर.विश्वश्चर. न्मा नेषार्येव ययगायस्य यम् ययायन् व द सहसार्ये यादेष वर्हेर्'वुश'र्थेर्।

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वर्षुवाशः स्ट्री

युन् सेन् द्वेप्त्येत् सेन्यायर्के परिर्मेष सम्बा

र.क्षेत्रम्भाशविष.ज.केज.विच.क्ष्यंशाताविष

অগম ন্থ্ৰিঅ ক্ৰিঅ ক্ৰিল্ম স্থান্থিয় মাণ্ট্ৰী মাণ্ট্ৰির স্থান্ত্ৰী ক্ৰিল ন্থান্ত মাণ্ডৰ স্থান্ত ক্ৰিল ক্ৰিল

त्र्न्याः अदिः र्वितः व्यतः वित्यायाः वित्यायाः वित्यायाः वित्रः अद्यायाः वित्यायाः अद्याः वित्यायाः वित्यायः वित्या

क्र्याक्षेत्रयम् प्रक्षियः व्यवस्ति । व्यवस्य । व्यवस्ति । व्यवस्

पश्चिम् अवसः क्रियः महेर विमार्ट्स क्षेत्र स्त्र क्षेत्र स्त्र स्त्र क्षेत्र स्त्र स्

न्दः स्र-विवशः वेशः विश्वः वि

র্বিন'রহ'ক্ট'র্হ'ন'র্থির'য়হ'র্ন্ন'বর্জব'রুহ'।

क्रेन्यन्त्रप्ट्रिय्मेट्रा अन्त्रम्थन्त्रप्त्याम्यत्रभ्यः क्रिन्यम्यः क्रिन्यम्यः क्रिन्यम्यः क्रिन्यम्यः क्रियः क्रियः

कृषाक्षित्रं विष्यते द्रा कुषाविव क्षेत्रं विषय विष्ठं द्रा प्राप्त केषाक्षेत्रं द्रा कुषाक्षेत्रं द्रा किषाक्षेत्रं द्रा किष्टे किष

क्ट्रियुः तर्राभक्षात्त्र्यं क्ष्यं नियः स्वर्ष्म् विषयः त्वीटः त्रः त्वर्षः मित्रः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्व

क्रियावयाभी स्मरायहीयाने वासानि की हो हो हो स्मरायही स्मरायहीय स्मरायहीयाने स्मराय

त्तु अन्तर्भाविक्षः भ्रम् । श्रु क्षिन्यः यह सम्बद्धाः भ्रम् श्रम् भ्रम् श्रम् श्रम्य श्रम् श्र

श्चीया स्टान्त्रिया स्टान्त्रिय स्टान्त्रिय स्टान्त्रिय स्टान्त्रिय स्टान्त्रिय स्टान्त्रिय स्ट

यु रे अ र हे द र र र दे र दे र खू के वा का अ र या ये के विदेश के दिया हु य

क्रियम् अधिक स्वीत्राचित्र प्राप्त व्यास्य । रम्भियम् स्वात्र स्वात्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त र्देब क्षेत्र ग

र्नेब कंब न

चीस्त्राचीः द्र्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः व्याप्त्रायः व्याप्तः स्त्राचीः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व

म्) श्रुभायान्ता स्विभयान्ता से विभयान्ता से स्विभयान्ता से स्विभ

त्रश्चा विष्युं प्रमुद्ध न्यू विषया विष्युं कि स्वापि कि स्वापि कि स्वापि कि स्वापि कि स्वापि कि स्वापि कि स्व

म्) युन्द्रोन हेम् नुन्द्रोन प्रेन्य प्रमायते स्रीत्र प्रमायते । वर्षिया चे प्रविध्यक्ष सम्बद्धाः निष्य प्रमायते । विश्व प्रमायते । सुन्द्रोति । स्रीत्र प्रमायते । स्रीत्र प्रमायते । स्रीत्र प्रमायते । स्रीत्र प्रमायते । स्र

ह्ये व्याप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

ৰিনাগ.কী

चै.क्षेत्र. विश्वसामधिय की विषय नेस.सेया त्वेस तक्ष्य. की वियान स्थान हैंस. वियानीय तेर अरे हिंद रे रे ने रे ने र केर किया त्या या हैसा. को क्षेत्र क्ष्य स्था ता ता विषय हैसा ता त्या या हैसा.

यम् क्षां अस्ति विश्व क्षां भ्रात्ते विश्व क्षां भ्रात्ते विश्व क्षां क

ह) युन् सेन् हेर-तु-नुनु प्रमेन् स्राप्ति स्वापितः मुयावयः ग्री म्वाहिससायितः स्यापितः स्वापितः

र्नेब्राळंबर न

र्नेन छन ए

र्देब ळंब. ५

म् विश्वानिक्षान्त्रस्य स्थानिक्षान्त्रस्य स्थानिक्षितिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षानिक्षितिक्षितिक्षितिक्षितिक्षितिक्षि

मृत्याक्वा कृत्यावयःक्ववाश्वायाः विवान्त्रीत्रायः क्ष्यश्वान्ते चुन्याः विवान्त्रीत् व्यान्त्रात् विवान्त्रीत् विवान्त्रीत्य विवान्त्रीत् विवान्त्रीत् विवान्त्रीत् विवान्त्रीत् विवान्त्रीत् विवान्ति व

বুণ-মধ্ন বেছ্পমান্ত্ৰী, ছবল নিৰ্মান বুণ-মধ্ন স্থা । নাধুৰা, নাধু দে কী, নামাৰা, ৰূপমান বুন- কী সাক্ষা না নামান নাধুৰা, নাধু দে কী, নামাৰা, ৰূপমান বুন- কী সাক্ষা নামান নামান নাধুৰা, নাধু দে কী, নামান ন र्नेब संबं ये

ं कुवाविवार्क्षवाश्याद्वस्यस्योत्रस्य विवाविवायी स्वाविवार्य विवाविवार्य विवाय विवाय्य विवाय विवाय विवाय विवाय विवाय विवाविवार्य विवाय वि

- पठ स्त्रीय तर्मिय की दूस मर्देत स्टार्चिय संस्था की प्रमान स्त्रीय स्
- में द्रियायास्त्रास्त्र स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान
- त्रावनात्ररात्र्वात्वराष्ट्रीतास्यात्रे स्वात्रः ह्ये । न्रावनात्ररात्रात्वात्वरात्रे स्वात्यः ह्ये न्यात्रः ह्ये न्यात्यः ह्ये

र्नेब्राळंबा र

विचःग्रीःश्रुःक्वःचे्द्रःकुदेन्,श्रेच्यःद्विदःच्वितःक्वेदःक्वेतःद्वितः क्वियःपःपित्वाःचीयःपेदं श्रेटःक्व्यःक्विदःच्वियःप्रःप्रटःकुटःक्वितः श्रेयःपःप्रदःयदः यथयःदेवे त्येत्रः क्वितःक्विदःक्वितः विवाः ঀৢ৽য়য়য়৻য়য়৻য়ঀ৾৻য়ৼৼ৾ঀৢ৾ঀৼয়ৣ৾৾। য়ঀয়ঀয়৻য়য়৻য়ঀ৻য়ৼৼড়ৢঀৼয়ৢ৾৽য়ড়য়৻ড়ৄয়ৼয়ৼ৻য়য়৻ড়য়য়৽

र्देब क्वंब (

श्री स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

अक्षायान्त्रम् विक्षायस्त्रम् । कुवायस्त्रम् विन्यान्त्रम् विन्यान्त्रम्

र्देबः हवः १०

कुपावनळ्यमायावनाचीयुर्भरकु। च्रियावनळ्यमायावनाचीयुर्भरकु। च्रियावनळ्यमायावनाचीयुर्भरकु। कुप्रविच्यावन्यम्यकुष्याप्यक्षर्याच्यावन्यम्यक्षया कुप्रविच्यावन्यम्यकुष्याप्यक्षर्याच्यावन्यम्यक्षया

- या, प्रांहित्यर स्वायाक्तराय तर अथ अत्तर हिंचा का क्रिये व वह्न्य क्ष्रेट्र त्यंत्र प्रांत्र स्था त्यंत्र हिंचा तर्ह्य विश्व क्ष्र त्या क्ष्रेय हिंद्र हिंद्र हिंद्र त्या क्ष्रेय हिंद्र हिंद्
- स्वाक्ती स्थित्रचीतः स्वाप्तिस्या स्वाप्तिन्त्रच्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्य विश्वेषाः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्वाप्तिस्याः स्व
- म् म्हारायहेब्द्रप्रेत्ते क्षेत्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

यशःश्चिमःश्चिमःश्चिमःन्द्रीयःय्यायः य्याप्तः यान्त्रः वित्रः श्चिमः श्च

८) ब्रैंच र्येन की विष्य प्रेन के र में निषय पर अवा

क्) सिंभी महिषाद्वर मेश पित्र मिन प्रत्य मि

E) जैशक्षत्रवार्टा जैशकी.श्रृयःश्रृटःबटःदेरःह्या.

च्रीयालीयाय की राजु सिवयाय राज्यश्रमा

क् विश्वास्त्र प्रति विश्वास्त्र पर्वि विश्वास्त्र प्रति विश्वास्ति प्रति विश्वास्ति प्रति विश्वास्ति विश्वासित् विश्वा

र्नेब क्षेत्र ग्रा

ग) र्वास्य प्रमुख्य में मिन्स्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख

ग्) यमगानुद्विदेर्चयम्दिन्दिन्यद्वयद्वयद्वर्

श्रेग्राव कुं विच वर विवाधिव

व) यसगाविर्मि स्नियसप्त अत्रसम्भे में सियासर प्रमा देवे त्ररायसगार प्यत्रसञ्जूना में स्निना मिले निर्मा सस्ट्रस्य प्यना वक्षर से देवे दुर्मे स्पर्मित्र

- म् वित्यत्रेत्रं स्वाप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यत्यः व्यव्याप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यः व्यव्याप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यः व्यव्याप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यः व्यव्याप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यः व्यव्याप्त्रेत्रः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्तः स्वाप
- क्र्या व्यक्षक्रम् स्वर्धियः स्वर्धियः स्वर्धः विश्वर्षः विश्वरं विश्
 - क) ह्र्य श्रुर तह्ताय श्रुव कु त्या गा श्रुर हुन कुर

मक्र्ये त्यम् यदि वावस्य हित्यायायहव कर्रा युषासेसम चिष्यः सर्या ग्री खेर क्रिंच ग्री खेर वरा

१) कर्षान्दाकात्रामुद्दायिक्ष्याम् निष्यायहेवावरापुद् अन् द्वेर नु नु विद्युन वर्षीन यदे सुन नर विद्यु विद्यु विद्यु विवशः वीशः वावी वाषे वार्षेत्रः की।

ग) सुंगु परंशपदि वृत्र्वित्या यत्वा सुरास लिब्दार्थः कुष्मळ्ब् त्यस्य निब्दः निर्देदः निर्देदः निर्देदः निर्देवः श्रीनः निष्यः क्षेत्रायायहेव व्ययम्बर्यात् वृत्येन चि प्रवेत वेत्य

उर्गुबा.की

व) र्वेन्यर्थेर् सुन्य पठेंद हुर् नुर न्येर र सरे रूर र्देर् अर्द्धरमा में कि स्वरंग में स्वरंग में स्वरंग में स्वरंग में स्वरंग श्र.यद्र.क्र.यद्र.वया.यं.८८.दुद्र.ब्री.यय्य.यय्.य्य ह्री.क्र्याया. রুম-র্যবিশাশী সমন্ত্র শুক্ত সাংক্রিম-দেশের্বাশা

म्) यसाम्बिकार्यः विसाळ दाने र्देवायम् ययगायः वन्त्रवाष्ट्ररद्राम्भवम् समुद्रमु मुन्यवे केत्र्र्वेषान्त्र मुं कूर्यमार्थियमार्थे विदित्यम् वेयासीयासम् में देर्। क्यम ड्रिया सुं यु ना सह हुँ द यो अध्वर क्रें र प्यम क्रिय मान द है हुँ हैं विष वक्ष्.वर.वर्वतार्थेवात्र.चे.क्रैर.स्रभत्त.वेवात्र.इर.क्री

८) युन् सेन् क्विं सुरासि स्मित्र सुमि मिन् प्रिया सिन्

অম'ন্ঠান্ম'নমঅ'রুন'র্মুন'রুন'রু

ठ) र्नेन कंन परिवे न्म सुर्ने पविर्ने पान न न प्रमेवा

क्रुंन्ना कुषासेन्यक्षात्र्यात्रिस्यायक्षेत्रात्रक्षात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्

र्देब छंब गन

र्नेब कंब गत

विनाः स्टान्यः में निक्षां स्टान्यः में निक्षां में म

ग) वटःश्रेवःविःयवःकटःसरःविवःवटः।

- व) ५५वावर पुःर्वेषा नित्य देन पुःर्वेषा देशेषः ५४वावर्वे र कुः पुःर्वेष रेन्षा श्चे वर्ड प्ववे विन विवासर ।

र्देब क्यू १९

म्री स्वयं स्वयं क्ष्यं क्ष्य

च्यावित्रक्ष्यात्राचित्रक्ष्यात्राचित्रक्ष्यात्र्यात्र्यात्रक्ष्याः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयाः वित्रक्षयः वि

म) लर.केथ.तकर.वधु.तव.तर्हर.टर.। केथ.हे्स.

ग्री.द्रभाराविवावरावर्वराक्री

में व किर्म क्षेत्र क

व) है.क्ट्रविशःबैंट.क्रेंच.जशःइशःबेशःघटं.योरःवित्तवे.

उच्चाक्री

क्वायार्ग्यर त्वर र्षेत्र विश्व क्वाया स्वयः देव विश्व प्रमा क्वाया स्वयः देव विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व

यश्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वे । स्वत्यात्वेर्यायवेरश्चर्त्यात्वेर्यात्वेर्यात्वे । स्वत्यात्वे । स्वत्यात्वे । स्वत्यात्वे । स्वत्यात्वे । स्व

- क) है क्रियायायाया कर सर वह वा नियाय है र है।
- ह) बिटायि पुत्र न्याया वर्केट विषय स्वाया स्वया स्वया
- क्रायिक्या विष्टा विष्

र्देब छंब. १५

न्न निष्यः निष्यः स्टार्थः मुक्षः स्टार्थः मुक्षः स्टार्थः स्टार्यः स्टार्थः स्टार्यः स्टार्यः स्टार्थः स्टार्यः स्टार्यः स्टार्यः स्टार्यः स्टार्

स्वायायायम् वर्षाः स्त्रीतः प्रमायत् स्त्रायः प्रमायः स्त्रायः स्

र्नेब कंब गढ

ग) गहेन च्चेग प्राप्त न्या न्या विष्य समुन त्ये वा प्राप्त सम्बाद सम्बाद सम्बाद सम्बाद सम्बाद सम्बाद सम्बाद सम

विचाःस्यायम् स्यान्त्रः कृष् स्वाय्यः पुः स्त्रेस्य प्रम्यः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

ग) गहेन ब्रेग में र कुरे में त वर महिंग था

ष्) रदःद्वदंषियत्रव्यः त्रुप्तदंषे श्रेषेते रदः द्वदःद्दः वर्देद् श्रेषः व्यापित्रवेषः त्रुपः वर्षे

व) बहुब च्चैवा ५८। वचव स्ट वि क्चैस स्रवस हैव

वर दर प्रमुद प्रद अवस थित्।

द्र) रद्धिरणुः खुंनुः द्रव्येयायतः द्वितः वार्षिनः स्री स्रिः कदः स्रितः न्वाक्षः स्रद्धान्यः स्राधः स्रितः स्रित

म्रियास्य से प्रति मिन्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्

कैं यहें त. में ट. में ट. में व्याप्त में त्राप्त में त्राप्त में व्याप्त में

पश्चिम् देश्यास्त्र क्रिया म्यान्य प्रमान्य प्य

र्देब छंब प्रय

र्थेन् अन्। क्षार्रेना छेन्यव र्नेन नु सुन अन क्षेट नु न छे त्य छेन श्रेन्यपर्केपवेर्स्ववास्तुरलेषायुग्युग्कु। (वदेवसायबुर क्र्यमान्द्रम् । क्र्यमान्द्रम् । क्र्यमान्द्रम् विषायम् वाय प्रक्रम वर्षी स्वेताय नुषाय स्वाय स विच.क्ट्र्यकातासीमा.के.क्रु.कं.येका.मूंका.मधेय.ह्या.जाय.खेवाता.लाट. व ने किन में बार अधिव ने तर तत्त्र में के जिया हिया हिया हिया निया नि द्यापन्दर्भेषासम्बन्धेषानुवायये ययान्त्रं विष्यं दिवा सूर्यः र्त्य तर्दः शविषाताः १५ वे. इ.चोस्रेश तथा चौटाता विचा ताय। शविषा तार्युःरेचाःकैकाविनःकूर्वाश्वानःकूर्यः प्रदान्यः केवाविनःक्रयः ययस्यः वित्यान्यार्ययायनेयायनेत्र्यानेत्र्यान्यः कुर्वायात्रेया ष्ट्रमानु प्रकृति विष्यः देवा यदः क्षेत्रा विषयः क्षेत्रः विष्ययः क्षेत्रः । तमानीबाकातरः भ्रथीववात्रमूर्यतार्वूर्यातार्वूर्यातार्व्यावायरः की। क्रुविशक्दिन्त्रीक्रुविशक्षात्रात्रसम्बन्धिताविदाक्रुविशत्माविवात्रीः **बर् पर्क्रे मुक्ष प्रदेशें मिल्ट क्ष मिक्ट प्रदेश देव में ज्या** ष्यार्ष्यातर्रेशयान्त्रेराक्षी कैवावियास्यवियानान्त्रान्नान्तरान्त्री. मैजावियःक्रयः तयर सांव्रिसः बेशः श्रानिश्वीः यर् सांग्री त्र) मृयान्त्रतः त्रायस्त्रे त्राप्तस्य मृत्राम्या सम्याया यो न्या प्रमायस्य क्रुचिश्राचिची, तये ता. मुंद्री देश विचान त्यां ता. मुंद्री विचान त्या त्यां त्यां

म्यार्च्यातान्ने क्र्याची स्वरात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र

५) क्र्यायाक्टरमाळ्यायात्राम्ययात्राम्ययात्राम्ययात्रा

वर्ममानुर्कु। ग्राह्मरायरा

क्ष्यायन्त्रमाञ्चारक्षायन्त्रमाञ्च विष्यान्त्रमान्त्त्रमान्त्रम्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम्त्रम्त्त्रम्त्त्रम्त्त्रम्

५) क्र्येथाक्टरमेक्स्येश्वराध्यात्राच्याच्यात्र्यात्रेश्वराद्यात्रदेशवाद्यात्र्या

व्याः स्त्री स्वयः स्त्री स्वयः स्त्री स्वयः स्

पर्से तथना होट की द्रा ट्रिक्ट विश्व क्षित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

याधिका

प्राचित्राच्छेत्राच्छेत्वराच्छेत्। अद्युक्त क्षेत्र क

र्देब छंब १५

चित्रमान्यक्ष्मान्य क्ष्मान्य न्यान्य क्ष्मान्य क्ष्मान

म्) यम्यक्ष्र चुे ५ यदे वे मिन्स्य स्ट्रिं प्याये वि

म्) दे हे शःशुद्रास्त्रम् र्यो प्रवि देवे सस्स्र स्राप्ति । स्वि सःस्त्रम् वी वर्वेद् प्रमुवा दस्र व्यावि ।

न) न्'स्रिवेर्च्याः अद्युव'र्दवार्द्याः दवान् इस्रयं क्षेत्रं वर्षेन् कु

र्नेब कंब १

१) क्र्यायः क्रुटः र्रो स्रिटः वर्षे खुन्यायः क्षेत्रः निव निव विवयः । १) क्रिन्यः क्रुटः र्रो स्रिटः वर्षे खुन्यायः क्षेत्रः विवयः ।

न) ह्याकाक्षरत्वी क्रिक्षेत्र त्यका होत् त्याप्य त्यापिक त्या

र्नेब कंब न

भ.क.क्षेत्रकात्त्रं चीच्य्यं दे.क्ष्यं क्षां क्षेत्रक्ष्यं क्षां त्या क्ष्यं व्यव्यक्ष्यं व्यव्यक्षयं व्यवस्थायं विषयः व्यवस्थायं विषयः व्यवस्थायं विषयः विषयः

र्नेब कंब नग

क्ष्याच्चित्रं वर्ष्य स्ट्रां विष्य त्या त्यो वर्ष्य दि स्व वर्ष्य स्व निष्य स्व निष्

न) कुः र्ह्यन्यः दुनः के र्ह्यन्यः कुन्ने क्रिनः विन्यः केन् दुन्यः विन्यः क्रिनः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि कष्टि क्षेत्रः कष्टि क

र्नेब कंब 77

र्देब कंबर ने ने

म्बिरासम्बद्धत् यदिवित्त्वरामिदित् स्वत्वापरामिरामुरा भ्रेत्रायमित्र प्रद्रास्त्र स्वत्य स

- य) कैयावयःक्र्यान्त्रवीयाः मी विश्वश्वरात्र्वेतः ह्वा यरात्रा
- वि) कुवानियादेत्रद्भात्र्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्यात्र्यात्

र्देब छंब १९

र्नेबंखंब न्य

- १) र द्वितः मूर्या अधियः केवा विवास्त्रः अक्षयः देवा सार्वारः केयः
- त्र) र द्वित मूलि समुद्द दे स्थल समुद्दा विकायोव या द्वित या पीत्र

र्यात्रम्बर्यावर्ष्याचे स्वयस्यस्य स्वर्धाः स्वयः स्वयः स्वर्धाः स्वर्यः स्वर्धाः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धाः स्वर्यः स

कैवाक्स्वीयार्टेट.कुर.चर्रुवाताय्यार्ट्यातत्त्रमानुत्रकी सु.पवेट.की वत्तर.सूर्य.वेट.के.यु.वत्तर.सूर्य.वी.घ्यमावायाः () ट.क्ष्र.स्वायायायाः प्रतायत्तर.सूर्य.वी.की.

र्देव संबं १८

यमायेन प्रकृत मून्य सम्बन्ध प्राप्त मिन मिन प्रकृत मन मिन क्ष्री विषय स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स

र्नेब्रंक्ष्य न्य

द्रियंत्रुवे त्वीं प्रद्वीका वाचा प्रक्षेत्र क्रिन् क्रिन् व्यक्ष प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्रिन् क्रिन् क्षेत्र क्

र्न्न कन नर

सर तम्रास्त्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

न) सुर पहें न पर लिया द मिये में स्थान में दिया में स्थान स

र्नेब कंब. नि

 न्द्रसमुद्रायदेख्यानुगानुन्सु

क्रियायनक्रिव्ययम् स्वर्ध्यस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्ध्यस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यस्यस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यस्यस्य स्वर्यस्यस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यस्यस्य स्वर

र्नेन कंन १०

वि.क्री पट्टश्च्यंत्राश्चर्यंत्राश्चराष्ट्रीयाः क्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्र्यंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राच्याः स्ट्रियंत्राचः स्ट्रि





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